#### Weekly National Intelligencer

By GALES & SEATON.

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#### CONGRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR DAILY REPORTS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

#### IN SENATE.

Mr. RICE presented the credentials of Hon. ALEX F. RAMSAY, elected United States Senator from the State of Minnesota for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill in relation to juries in the courts of the United States. Passed.

Also, the bill concerning courts in Washington Territo . Passed.

Also, the bill to temporarily supply vacancies in the Executive departments. Passed

Also, a bill to ch uge the time of holding district co urts

DRAFTING THE MILITIA.

The bill to encourage enlistments, enrollment, and draft-The bill to encourage enlistments, enrollment, and drafting militia was taken up, the question being on Mr. CAR-ILLE's motion to strike out the fourth section.

The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs.

COLLAMER, BAYARD, and DAVIS.

Mr. CARLILE wished to call the attention of the Sen-

ate to the question before them. The objection to this section was that it gives the President power over the persons drafted, and subjects them to the articles and rules of war before mustered into the service of the United States, the same as if in actual service. He said this very question was raised and the same objection made in the convention which framed the Constitution. He quoted from Story's Commentaries that there was a distinction in being simply drafted and being in actual service, and that the General Government did not have control of the militia until in actual service. He thought it not expedient to give such power to the President. He said there was an impression that this war is waged for other purposes than restoring the Union as it was, and he thought there was much to give strength to that impression. He was for the Union as it was, and he believed there was force enough Force might be employed against the rebellion but not against the loyal people of the country. If the policy of the war is to be liberty to the slave or death to the Union, then the latter would be the only result attained from the attempt to prosecute such a war. If the Administration had a policy, no matter what, it should be changed if against the will of the people, and the people have declared, with great unanimity, that this was not a war of subjugation, but to restore the Union and put down an armed in

surrection
Mr. SHERMAN was surprised at the opposition to this bill. We have arrived at a condition when we cannot fill up the army by volunteers, and the question is how shall we fill up the army. Is the Senator from Virginia unwilling to give up the contest? Every nation has some kind of a conscript on law, and Congress has power to raise armies. In regard to this section, it simply fixes the time when a man shall be considered to be in the service of the United States. The opinion of Judge Story, therefore, has no

bearing on this section.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had a decision of the Supreme Court on this point. The case arose in Pennsylva-nia, and Justice Washington, delivering the opinion of the court, laid down the rule that a distinction was taken between a person called into service and one who was actually employed; but he further says that Congress might have declared—and perhaps it was better it should have declared—that the time when a man was in the service might date to the Governor. But Justice Story, who was from New England, and perhaps disaffected to the war of 1812, deing opinion, and that is what is quoted.

whether we shall fill up our armies and continue this war or whether we shall give it up; and the bill, instead of be ing liable to the objection urged, settles the question re-ferred to by Judge Story, and makes the time definite when the time of service begins. He would have had the bill gone further, asd made the proper exceptions of those who should be drafted. The laws of France and Prussia had many wise exceptions, which would prevent many hard cases which would occur under a general law. If we could have fewer political speeches, and less talk about the negro, and turn our energies to the suppression of this rebellion, we should soon see the good re ults. He believed a proper conscription law, with the necessary limitations, to be one of the most important laws this Congress could pass. If no such law was passed, he should despair of success. If we allow the armies to dwindle in conse quence of party disputes and quarrels about generals, we might as well give up the contest. But he did not believe e people would ever give up this contest until rebellion to crushed out.

Mr. CARLILE claimed that the decision referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin was merely the dictum of Juce Washington.
The motion to strike out was rejected—yeas 13, pays 28

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by inserting the word "white;" so as to make it read, "all able bodied white Mr. LANE, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill to

the Military Committee, with a view to incorporate cer tain exemptions.

Mr. HOWARD was willing to go as far as the farthes! in the prosecution of the war; but he wanted to know it it was the desire of the leaders of the Democratic party

to Indoctribate that party with the idea that this is an un constitutional war, and they were under no obligation to give it a support.

Mr. McDOUGALL did not understand the Senator. of

see any reason why he should make a partisan speech at this time. He would not engage in any party discussion with him; he had endeavored to keep out party politics from the discussions in the Senate. The Democrats of the oyal States were willing to do all that was necessary to trengthen the Government and restore the Union.

Mr. DOOLITILE regarded the as one of the most im

portant bills that Congress could pass; it was necessary be put down by the sword and bayonet, and if necessary the whole strength of the country should be content.

He very much regretted to have this war discussed in a partisen spirit: there was a time when there were no partisen spirit: there was a time when there were no partisen spirit: ties in regard to the war, and he believed that now the without distinction, were true to the Government people, without distinction, were true to the Government when the real issue was presented of whether this Govern-ment should live or die, and a military despotism be erected on its ruins. If the people, for any cause, should fail to support this Government and the Southern Confederacy is established, it needed no prophet to foretell the result Appeals would be made first to the Border States to join and then to Pennsylvania and Indiana and Illinois promising them a monopoly of the manufactures; and, under the lead of such Democrats as James Buchansa, an effort would be made to compel these States go into that Confederacy. He believed this to be the original conspiracy to which James Buchanan was a partner. The friend of Buchanan, Judge Black, had said if the South went the State of Pennsylvania would go with them.

Mr. RICE asked the Senator if he would express his

press his opinion. He regarded the course of the New York Tribune in December, 1860, and also the course puraued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate of occurrences and most mischievous in its tendency. The New York Herald was regarded as the organ of the Democratic party, and day after day that paper was saying to the people of the South, "if you go out of the Union and the friends of Mr. Lincoln shall undertake to force the people to submit to his authority, the Democracy of the North will rise in arms, and no Republican soldier shall ever be permitted to leave the Free States." This was

the language of the Herald, till those at the South believed the Democracy of the North would fight against their country, and if there was a civil war it would be in the Free States. The New York Tribuoe, at the same time, nost equally unfortunate, and " if they want to go, let be go." Here was the New York Tribune claiming to them go." Here was the New York Tribune claiming to be the leader of the great Republican party saying, in substance, to these secessionists, "if you go the kepublicans will not fight you." Those two presses, working upon the minds of the secessionists, made them believe they could enter upon and carry through their attempt to reconstruct the Union without any war.

Mr. LATHAM raised the point of order that this discusion was out of order on a motion to refer the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT decided it was out of order.

Mr DOOLITTLE said there had always been the ut-

most latitude on such motions.

The bill was then committed to the Military Committee

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr STEVENS, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, House bill making appropriations for the legislamen's, recommending a concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others.

The Senate struck out the appropriation for the sub-scription of the National Intelligencer in the office of the First Comptroller and the office of the First Auditor and nserted the words "one city newspaper."

Mr. STEVENS moved that the House concur in the

Senate's amendment.
Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said: The Secretary of the Treesury has estimated for a copy of the National In-telligencer for each of the offices of the Second Comptrol ler and of the First Auditor, to be bound and preserved for the use of the offices. That paper has acquired the dignity of an inatitution. It is largely documentary, and is by far the best current compilation of the political history of the country. As such it is preserved, and the subscription provided for from year to year in the legislative appropriation bill. And though it was the exponent of the Whig party, I am not aware that the Democrats ever manifested hostility to it by striking at this inconsiderable item. As a member of that noble old party, I avow my admiration for this venerable journal. I am sure it will admiration for this venerable journal. I am sure it will generally be accepted, all things considered, as the most generally be accepted, all things considered, as the most lavorable example of our political journalism—temperate as an advocate, dignified and candid as an opponent. Though for the moment it may not concur in all the details of the administrative policy, I submit that its criticisms, whether just or not, have been legitimate, while its apposition to the rebellion, both in its inception and progress, has been vigorous and constant. It may be well to consider whether we can afford to strike down any of our allies, simply because they question our peculiar tactics, or doubt the temper and efficiency of some of our wespons. Mr. LOVEJOY said he considered, so far as the Intel-

figencer supported the Administration, it was very doubtful. He thought it a very fine specimen of nothing. In reply to Mr. MAYNARD, he said if a man was found with a copy in his pocket he was no man at all. It is constant in its assaults on the Administration, and its tendency was a

semi-sympathy with the tebels.

The Senate amendments were concurred in by the fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Besman, Bingham, Blake, Buffinton, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfar, Frederick A. Conkling of New York, Roscoe Conkling of New York, Conway, Cutter, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards. Ely-Samuel C. Fessenden of Maine, Thomas A. D. Fessenden of Maine, Fisher, Franchot, Go.dwin, Hickman, Hutchins, Julian, Kellogg of Hinois, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKean, Bitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Noell, Paelps, Pike, Potter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwiek, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Trowbridge, Verree, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—62.

ree, waitace, washourne, wheeler, whison, windom, and worces-ter—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, Alley, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Cox, Cristield, Diven, Grider, Haight, Hale, Harding, Harrison, Hol-man, Horton, Law, Lazear, Leary, McKnight, May, Maynard, Menzies, Moorhead, Nixon, Noble, Norton, Pendieton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Segar, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Spaulaing, Steele of New Jersey, Stiles, Statton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandig-ham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, White of Indiana, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, and Yoaman—54.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. R. CONKLING in the chair.) and took up the naval appropriation bill. The bill has items making an aggregate appropriation of \$68,195,000, including nearly \$15,000,000 for the pay of officers and seamen; \$9,298,000 for the construction of vessels; \$3,250,000 for purchase, charter, &c.; \$12,000,000 for the construction of iron steamers; \$2,000,000 for equipments; \$5,000,000 for machinery, and over \$7,000,000 for red per cronance and stores. The following items are for the navy yards: Portsmouth, N. H., \$132,000; New York, \$463,000; Washington, \$132,000; Sackett's Harbor, \$1 500; Boston, \$228 000 ; Philadelphia, \$230,000 ; Mare Leland, \$366,000 ;

Naval Academy, \$25,000.

Mr. CALVERT offer d an amendment that no part this appropriation shall go to pay the seventy-six midship-men illegally appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. Pending the motion, the committee rose and the House

# FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

IN SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of a national currency.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, and to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the Uni-

A long debate ensued upon a private bill, for the relief of the heirs of Stephen Johnson, in which Messrs HARLAN, WADE, FESSENDEN, and others partici-

Mr. FOSTER moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the bankrupt bill. Lost: Yeas 14, nays 24.

The discussion of the bill was continued, and the bill finally passed by year 24, pays 16.

The commettee of conference on the deficiency bill made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the resolution expelling George E. Badger from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and appointing Prof Agass z in his place. Passed.

The tenste went into Executive session, after which it

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to con struct a ship canel for the passage of armed and naval ves-sels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and for he enlargement of the locks of the Erie conal and the Oswego canal of New York, to adapt them to the defence

Mr. OLIN said the provisions of this bill had been misunderstood. A report has been authorized, as appears upon its face, by the Naval Committee of this House with reference to this measure. He would take the responsibility of saying here that the material feature is a tissue

Mr. F. A. CONKLING called the geatleman to order, on the ground that his language is insuling to a committee

Mr. OLIN, resuming, addressed his remarks to the bill. Mr. Ollin, resuming, addressed his remarks to the bill. He read a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to show that since the last session of Congress the aggregate amount of exports that passed through these locks to foreign countries, by which the Government was enabled to carry on the war, amounted to two hundred and twelve million nine hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and thir y-nine dollars. Of this one hundred and twenty-two million were for brendstuffs and provisions from the great valley of the West. In conclusion he maintained there was a military necessity for the enlargement of these

Mr. VOORHEES had listened to this debate with great interest. He said every scheme introduced in this House this session calculated to give patronage to the Eastern States was introduced from the other side of the House. He said it was impossible to compete with what the Almighty has done for us; we cannot make a caral that will be better than the one made by God. Under the present tariff the West had to pay great tribute to the East.

He should vote against the bill.

Mr. DAWES replied that these threats against New England had been ground to powder thirty years ago in the other end of the Capitol. He would not allow the gentleman of Indiana to pre-cribe upon what terms or condi-tions New England should be sllowed to remain in the

Mr. VOORHEES replied that he was not conscious of having given the gentleman any cause to exhibit such bad mper as he had done.
Mr. DAWES replied, sufficient for the occasion.

Mr. VOORHEES desired to know if the Mississippi river from the St. Louis to the mouth of the Illinois river was not unnavigable for certain portions of the year, ex-Mr. KELLOGG replied that he had ascertained from a

gentleman that such was not the fact.
Mr. HOLMAN opposed the bill. There must be even-handed justice administered if we expect the integrity of the Union continued.

Without concluding the House adjourned.

# SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

IN SENATE

communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, asking an increased appropriation of \$2,500 for the disposition of lauds in Kausas and EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

At one o'clock the Senste resumed the special order, being the bill which provides aid to the State of Missouri in the

emancipation of her slaves.

The committee to whom the bill had been referred reported an amendment to the effect that, whenever the Legislature of Missouri shall pass a law for the emancipaion of her slaves, \$20,000 000 in bonds of the United States, at an interest of five per cent per annum, shall be paid, phyable in thirty years, provided the said S ate shall pass the law within twelve months after the passage of this bill, to take effect by the 4th of July, 1876, and that slavery thereafter shall never be introduced therein: prosaid bonds in their aggregate amount shall not ex-

meed \$300 for each slave so emancipated.

Mr WILSON, of Missowi, moved to strike out twenty millions and insert twenty five m llions as the sum appro-priated by Congress to aid the State of Missouri, and the amount originally asked by the Legislature of that State
Upon this amendment much debate ensued, during which,
in answer to a question by Mr. CARLILE, of West Virginia, touching Gen. McNeil's conduct in Missouri—
Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, remarked that during

last summer, when rebel raids were taking place in Missouri, an order was issued that an assessment of \$5,000 should be levied by military authority in each county of the State in which an assassination should be made of Union citizens. When those guerilla raids were made, in-

many men were killed. Those men who were shot by Gen. McNeil had forfe ted their parole, and had been as rested a second, third, or fourth time.

The amendment was lost by a vote of yeas 2, nays 36.
The yeas were Messrs. Henderson and Wilson, of Missouri.
Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, moved to strike out twelve months—the time given by the bill in which the Legisla ture is to pass a law for the abolition of slavery—and insert three years.

Mr. CARLILE advocated the amendment of the Senator

from Missouri, because he thought full time should be given for calm deliberation.

The smendment was lost by a vote of yeas 8, nays 27.
Mr. WILSON, of Missour, moved to strike out the following words: "Said bonds in their aggregate amount shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars for each

dred thousand slaves in Missouri which are worth \$500 each, twenty million dollars would not be sufficient to pay for fifty million dollars worth of property. He thought no one with a deliberate judgment would receive such small compensation, and that in green backs, for these slaves.

Mr. TURPIE, of Indiana, remarked if the whole world could be combined under one government it would settle at once the great question. would do away with all the difficulties that res it from intricate foreign relations. But it has been so ordered that the interest of a whole nation is promoted by promoting the interest of an individual, and the interest of this Government dould best be preserved by giving full richter.

All. HENDERSON thought the Legislature of Missouri, elected by a majority of the people of that State with a view to emancipation, were as capable of judging about this matter as himself or any Senator present. He would rather leave the subject to them.

The amendment was lost. States. A separation of States is not to be avoided by identity of language, by identity of race, by ge graphical contiguities, and is not to be avoided in any event where the interest of the community sictates a separation. How weak, then, the pleas for a national union founded only on the circumstances of geograph cal contiguity and identity of race, religion, or of language! Self-int rest identifies and it separates. The American Union was formed on the principle of various interests of local communities being protected, and more effectually protected by that Union than by any other means. It was formed on the sole idea that the reserved rights of the States and the people should not be interfered with by the Genera Government. It is useless to talk about imaginary line not being sufficient to divide nationality. The line which divides these States from Canada is distinct and insar-

The moment you abandon the rights of the States, the ducts itself in such a way as to show that they no longe consult the reserved rights of the States, the only tie destroyed which can bind all the States under one nationality. The States made the Union, the Union d d not make the States. The States existed before the Union and must have existed out of it. The Union was formed and must have existed out of it. The Union was formed colely upon the idea that the rights of the people, the right of life, the right of property, its acquisition, its possession, its disposition after the death of the owner, the right of freedom of the press, the toleration of religious opinion, the right of freedom of speech, and all the political and domestic rights of the people should be reserved to the States, and not be interfered with by the General Government in any manner whatever. If that reservation to be destroyed the Union will perish with its destruction In the constitution of my State, and of all the States, the Treason cannot be committed against less than a sove eignty; and I take it, that as the States have thus enacte awe for the punishment of tresson against there rights these rights are reserved to them and their people

The Government is undertaking a most difficult task. France, England, H. race Greeley, and other great Powers are to be watched and feared, the rabels are to be driven out of the State of Missouri, and the draft is yet to be en-forced in Massachu etts by this Administration through the speaker of parables who darkened the Presidential

Senators say unless the country is saved during this Ad ministration, it cannot be saved at all. He was of a con trary op nion, because so far as the existence of the Ad ministration is concerned, with a President thoroughly induced with the abolition notions of the New England school, it would be impossible with such principles at the head of affirs to effect a final restoration of the political

purchase the slaves of Missouri and pay for them out of the people's money, I am not for it. If you mean by the Union, the support of these fugitive tribes, these Parishs of the South, I am not for it. If you mean the absorption of the reserved rights of the States, I am not for it. If you mean the absorption of the reserved rights of the States, I am not for it. If you mean the restoration of the national authority upon every foot of the national soil, the preservation of the national fame, of the national fing—the fing that floated over Bunker Hill, at Saratega and Yerktown, at Palo Alto and Chepultepec—that flag with not a star crased or polluted, the only flag in the world that floats over a free and inde endent people, if you mean that by the Union, I am for i

Missouri, and the idea of the Senator from that State Mr. HENDERSON) that if they were not parchased "he did n t know what the result might be, but he feared the He did not care for that loyalty which had to be bought India rubber, he remarked, heretofore has had much reputation for elasticity, and gold for malleability, but the doc trine of this war power outdid the a materials in those qualities. He thought when one man is allowed to direct the army and pays without restriction a military and pays without restriction. the army and navy without restriction, a military despot-ism is created. In France such a despot is called an Emperor; in England a King; in Russia a Czar; but the American Czar will find no serfs west of the Allegheny

Mr. T. contended that the defeat of this Missouri bi would strengthen the Federal Government in Missouri and in other States. He saw a new phase of treason in the attempt to withdraw the army from fighting for the country and for the Constitution, and to make it fight for the try and for the Constitution, and to make it fight for the Administration. As far as the State which he represented was concerned, its people were unwilling to accept separation even as a necessity or an alternative. The recent verdict of Indians, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States was clearly rendered, that while it should receive men and money from the States, guarantying the sovereignty, there should be no interference by the Federal Government with the rights of the States themselves. Let us heed that warning; let us retrace our steps, and admit that we have done some wrong.

that we have done some wrong.

Mr. T. said one million of dollars was equandered away in this District to gratify the fanaticism of a sect. Had not been for these frequent and unconstitutional acts, he thought more men would have voluntarily rises to sustain the flag of the country than followed Peter the Hermit to rescue the repulchre of Christ from the infidels. The effect of interference and intervention from the beginning he contended had been most disastrons. If he were asked to point out that spot which had been most disastrous to the country, he would point to Harper's Ferry. At other places victory perched upon our banners, but there we have had nothing but disastrous defeat and discomfiture, because it is the place where fanaticism was first raised against the reserved rights of the States. This may be treasen, but it is the truth also. the fing of the country than followed Peter the Hermit to

my voice would alike forbid it; but I believe, sir, that I speak the sentiments of a insjority of the people of my own State when I say that they are opposed to this bill

for very many reasons.

I have listened to the arguments which have been advanced from day to day, and I have read—I may say with a great of pleasure and I hope profit—the very able and cloquent effort of the young Senator from Missouri (Mr. HENDERSON) on my left, but all that I have heard has field Mr. President to convice me that this bill is not HENDERSON) on my left, but all that I have heard bas failed, Mr. President, to convice me that this bill is not only usecons itutional, but inexpedient. But, sir, whatever might be my convictions—my individual convictions—of one thing I am certain, that my people are all opposed to this bill, and to every provision in it. I believe this Congress has as much right to pass a bill appropriating money for the purpose of purchasing slaves on the coast of Africa as to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the slaves belonging to the constituents of the Senator from Missouri. I believe, to use the language of my colleague, (Mr. TEN EYCK,) that the Government is 'about to become a tra tor to organic law."

about to become a tra tor to organic law."

Mr. TEN EYCK said he did not intend to apply that

anguage to the Government.

Mr. WALL continued: I stand here to resist any at-Mr. WALL continued: I stand here to resist any ac-tempt by this Government to place itself in any such posi-tion. The people of New Jersey cannot see the policy of taking twenty million dollars of the people's money to emancipate the slaves in Missouri for encouraging en ab-straction; for if there is any thing written upon the annals Union citizens. When those guerina raiss were made, individuals were shot down merely because they were Union men. That occurred in many counties, and the order was made for the purpose of deterring men from entering into these guerilla incursions upon the loyal citizens of Missouri. These assessments have been made, and a great souri. These assessments have been made, and a great souri. These assessments have been made, and a great and denounced the whole scheme as a most wretched and denounced the whole scheme as a most wretche fallacy, and pronounced the last state of the emancipate he case now before us, and of the schemes which gentle men are anxious to prosecute. It will be as difficult to crush the rebellion by these means as "to build a house from the roof down, to make gunpowder from pulverized ice, to make silk out of cobwebs, or extract sunbeams from

Mr. SAULSBURY thought that great alterations in the social structure of any State should be made with extreme aution. He did not believe that this measure would give peace to Miscouri or prevent the divisions of opinion among the people in the councils of the country. He thought the continued rgitation of the slavery question has culminated in secession, and now it was proposed to end the efforts of secessionists by doing away with that domestic institution. He thought this idea would raise

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Hillings, moved that a separate section be added to the bill to the effect that, upon the back of each bond issued for the above purpose, there shall be written these words: "Issued for the purpose of the purpose paying for slaves emancipated in the State of Missouri." He submitted it for the reason that if it is constitutions for Congress to appropriate money for this purpose, the people have a right to test it in the courts. If they decide it is constitutional, it will go a great way towards recor

ciling his State and his people to submit to the same.

Mr. POWELL moved to smend by striking out twenty million and meeting one million dellars; which amend ment was lost, as follows: YEAS—Meisrs. Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Fessenden Grimes, Harding Harlan, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell Rice, and W-ll—13.

NAY — Me-srs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Dixon, Foot Foster, Harcis, Howard, Kennedy, King, Lane of Kansas Morrill, Fomerov, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wil ley, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wilson of Mis-souri—21. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, moved to amend to make

an appropriation of ten millions for gradual emancipation.

The amendment was lost, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Carli e Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Harding-Lane of Indians, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, kichard-cor, Sau sbury, Ten Eyck, and Wall—14 NAYS—Mersrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Colla-mer, Donjittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Barlan, Harris, Hen-derson, Howard, H. wee, King, Lane of Kansas Pomeroy, Sumner, Tremball, Wale, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massa-

Mr. COLLAMER moved to smend by striking out tweny millions and inserting fifteen millions.
The amendment was lost, as follows:

YEAS-Mesers. Clark, Collamer, Davis, Fessenden, Foot. I EAS—Messys Chark Collamer, Davis, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Fowell, Rice, Rich rideon, Truabull, and Wall—15.

NAYS—Messis Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Dixon, Doollitle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kaneas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wilson of

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by striking out 1876 and inserting 1001 as the time after which there shall be no more slavery in the State, on the ground that the bil could only be defended as being instrumental in the sup-pression of the rebellion, and that to be so it must take effect at once

Mr. HENDERSON opposed the amendment, and urged

that Senators ought to concede something to the prejudices

of the people of Missouri.

Mr. DAVIS argued at much length that the Presiden school, it would be impossible with such principles at the head of affairs to effect a final restoration of the political relations formerly existing between the States of the North and South. He did not wish to be exceeded by any man in the devotion to the Union. He had spoken, written, and acted for the Union, and was not among those who, affecting to be its most ardent friends, are willing, under certain contingencies, to let it slide.

What do Senators mean by the Union? If it means to purchase the slaves of Missouri and pay for them out of the Senate. He read from the remarks of the purchase the slaves of Missouri and pay for them out of the senate. State Congressmen, and argued that the war was not being carried on in accordance with the views the President then expressed. He read from Henry Clay to show that he was not an Abolitionist. He called slavery the harp of a thousand strings, on which every man who came into Congress from the North was furious to play. He declared that if James Guthrie could wield the power of the Government for three months, he would restore peace and unity in the entire country; and said it is the proclamation that cause trunkle in the army, and called on the President unity in the cutire country; and said it is the proclamation that causes trouble in the army, and called on the President to order a backward march and put men in command who are not in favor of negro-emancipation schemes. He urged Mr. Summer to organize a negro brigade and put himself at the head of it and charge home on the rebels.

The amendment was lost, as follows:

The amendment was lost, as innows:
YEA:—Messra Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Indians, Lane of Kanas, Pomeroy, Rice, Sumner, Wade, Wilmot, and Wi'sou of Massachusetts—11.
NAYS—Messra Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Hardinz, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Laiham, Morfill, Nesmith Fowell, Sherman, Ten Elick, Trumbull, Wall, Willey, and Wilson of Missouri—26.

Mr. POWELL moved, at a quarter past ten, that the mate adjourn. Lost.
Mr. POWELL spoke at great length upon the bill

orasing the Constitution, but denouncing the war.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, asked the Senator how it
was possible for a man to favor the Constitution and yet opposed to the war which is waged for the support Mr. POWELL answered that he thought the prosecu

ion of this war has violated the Constitution in many in ordant respects, and therefore he was opposed to it. Mr HOWARD said the Constitution gave the President and Congress the power to suppress rebellion; and that, moreover, any min who denounced the Admi isation and the war in such a crists as this was not strict! Mr. POWELL concluded his speech, and, without action on the bill, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, at five min utes before midnight, the Senate adjourned until Monday,

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

treason, but it is the truth also.

Mr. WALL, of New Jersey, said: I simply rise, Mr. President, to give my reasons, in brief, why I shall not be able to vote for any section or for the whole of this bill. After the very able and elequent effort of the Senator from Indiana I will not, at this time of the debate, inflict upon the Senato a set speech. The condition of my health app

ciently local in its character to suit some of the gentler ciently local in its character to suit some of the gentlemen who were opposing it. Referring to the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs against the proposed work, he said the author of the report, (Mr. F. A. CONKLING.) one would suppose, lived on a line of railroad which during the last year had made five millions of dollars on a capital of thirteen millions. We, he said, propose nothing as a charity. The Government, in effect, was only asked to losn its credit. The receipts from tolls now pay more than the interest on the two millions of dollars which the State of Illinois has expended on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New York, who was the

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New York, who was the author of the reportemanating from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in opposition to the purpose of the bill, said that committee had made the report in accordance with the inquiry of the House. They were required to report upon the subject as to its naval and military aspect. The committee had examined a number of gentlemen. No committee had examined a number of gentlemen. No commercial rivalries were represented, nor was there any occasion for the committee to suspect any unfair combination was contemplated in any quarter. With one exception—the member being absent—the report was ananimous. He had made up his mind to vote against every measure, job, scheme, or project which proposed to divert either the money or the eredit of the Government from what he conceived it should be exclusively employed, namely, the crushing out by force of arms this atrocious rebellion. Threats had been made against him, both in New York and here, because of his opposition to this measure. The press had been brought to its support in a manner almost unparalleled. The lobbies of this House were filled with paid advocates, who intruded on the floor contrary to the rules of the House. This bill was brought here in an irregular manner, by fraud, as it was unauthorized by the irregular manner, by fraud, as it was unauthorized by the

Mr. OLIN, of New York, pronounced the statement wholly false in its breadth and length, and would meet the

question both here and elsewhere.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (a member of the Committee on Military Affairs,) asked as a matter of justice to be heard. Cousent being given, he said he did not intend to enter into any controversy with the chairman of the committee, (Mr. OLIN.) The other day he rose to a point of order, but it was ruled as being made too late. The chairman said the statement of his colleague (Mr. F. A. CONKLING) was wholly false, in length and breadth He (Mr. McP) was not content to rest under such an imputation. putation. He asserted, as a member of the committee, that his point, at that time taken, was literally true. (A voice: "What is it?") The authority to report the bill was given by the committee as a matter of favor. Five

members of the committee v. ted against it in every phase.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rose to a point of order, saying the gentleman had violated the rule which prohibits any gentleman from divulging the proceedings of a com-

Mr. McPHERSON explained. Five members of the committee had voted in this House against the measure. He repeated that the committee did not not recommend the passage of the bill, but consented to its being reported as a matter of favor. Not only were the Committee on Naval Affairs, but the Committee on Military Affairs were

proceed to it.

Mr. OLIN rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. CONKLING. I call the member to order. He yesterday in the course of his remarks charged the Committee on Naval Affairs with presenting in their report a tissue of missiatements and misrepresentations.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman on the right is enti-

tled to the floor, and the Chiar will sustain him. He could not be deprived of it without his consent. Mr. CONKLING then concluded his remarks in vindicstion of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, opposed the bil, not regarding the proposed work to be of the national character which had been claimed for it. The trade of the Mississippi was annually of a greater amount than that of the Northern lakes from the West. Instead of devising means for carrying on the war, the effort seemed to be to open the way by

which public money may be expended.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, explained the object and purpose of the substitute which he intended to offer; in sisting it would be better to secure a national channel for military purposes, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern

lakes.
Mr. STEVENS opposed the bill, regarding this as the most preposterous scheme ever brought forward. It would not answer the purpose, as a war measure, claimed for it. We here been so accustomed to give away money by millions that no sum is regarded too large to be appropriate 1. Gentlemen earnestly discussed pensions for the loss of a leg or other casualties of war, but when a State or company asked for twenty or thirty millions of dollars, the question immediately rose to such dignity that they could not propose to debate it.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ob to strike a deadly blow at the interests of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Peonsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, and those of Cheimati, Pittsburg, Baltimore. Philadelphia, and Louisville, and to give a preference to a single 1 ne from the West to the East, when there are now five or six channels which art and nature have constructed. And while trade and travel are to be diverted from those States and cities, the people thus to be injured are to be called upon to pay for the scheme, which will be of no practical benefit to anybody save the

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, entered his solemn protes against the passage of the bill. The able report of the Committee on Naval Affairs bad completely destroyed the argument on which the measure was originally based—namely, as necessary for war purposes. The bill was now supported on the ground of its necessity to develop the commercial interests of New York and the West. To embark in such schemes of internal improvement would in volve the Government in countless millions. He warned gentlemen not to pass this bill. The burdens of the West were already greater than they could bear.

Mr. WASHBURNE characteriz d the opposition to this Mr. WASHBURNE characterized the opposition to this bill as extraordinary. It was an inflication to refuse aid to the millions of people who had never refused to aid the older portions of the country. He urged the passage of the bill as a military measure, showing why it was of this nature. He insisted this was a work of national defence and general welfare, and insisted upon the justice as well as importance of consummating it. The channel would, he said, in the event of war with Great Britain, enable us the britan in our ways of war for defence mean the last he said, in the event of war with Great Britain, enable us to bring up our vessels of war for defence upon the lakes In response to gentlemen who preceded him, he said the Mississippi river will be opened under the brave and in-comparable Gen. Grant. While Gen. Grant is opening that river let us open the canals, and have a general jubiee. In conclusion, he moved the previous question, which

Before further preceedings on the subject— Mr. STEVENS moved, at half-past four o'clock, that the House a journ, which was carried—yeas 64, nays 62.

# MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

IN SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the credentials of Hon. I WADE, re-elected United States Senator from Obio for ix years from the 4th of March next. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for enrolling and calling out the na

Mr. & UMNER introduced a bill to raise additional sol

# A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The CHAIR called up the special order, being the bill to provide a national currency secured by the pl-dge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

An amendment was adopted increasing the amount of

circulating currency from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000.000. Several other minor smendments were adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing tha

existing Banks might become associations under the provisions of this act. He said there was a grave and legal of isw, cou'd change their character under their charters
Mr FESSENDEN said the amendment was simply to give the ascent of the United States to such a change as far as it would go, leaving the assent of the State to be btained if necessary.

Mr. HARRIS desired to have the State Banks avai

themselves of the conditions of this bill to a certain extent He thought none of the Banks would give up their char Mr. FESSENDEN thought they might do that now to a certain extent. We could not interfere with the State charters in any way, but can only give the consent of the Unit d States.

Mr. POWELL was of the opinion that Congress had no power to authorize individuals to organize a Bank without the assent of a State.

The amendment was adopted. Pending the question—
Mr. GRIMES, from the select committee to investigate the facts, brokerage, &c. of chartering the vessels of the

ally, made a report. The Senate went into Executive session; after which HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communica from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution making inquiry as to the granting of paroles to rebel offi cers. The Secretary encloses a communication from Geu. Halleck, who states that to his knowledge no paroles have been granted to rebel officers since he issued his order of December 30, 1862, forbidding such paroles in consequence of a violation of the cartel by the rebels. Medical

mee, however, are excepted from the rule.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied with a resolution that John P. Rogers is not entitled to a seat in this House as a representative

from the State of Tennessee.

Also, a similar report in the case of Lewis McKenzie, accompanied with a resolution that he is not entitled to a seat in this House as a representative from the seventh Congressional district of the State of Virginia. Ordered to be printed.

#### SHIP CANAL FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House resumed the consideration of House bill to The House resumed the consideration of House bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the locks of the Eric canal and the Oswego canal, of New York, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern lakes.

Mr. BABBITT opposed the bill, and argued that it was not for a military defence, but clearly of a commercial character. This is not the time to enter upon this commercial enterprise, when we are engaged in putting down this rebellion.

this rebelion.

Mr. MOORHEAD said, as a military measure, this was Mr. MOORHEAD said, as a military measure, this was
the most preposterous idea he had ever heard. He caused
to be read a letter from Commodore Foote, to show that it
would be impracticable for the gunboats now plying on the
Mississippi river to live on the lakes.
Mr. WICKLIFFE. I desire to state—
Mr. KELLOGG. I object.
Mr. WICKLIFFE. I knew the gentleman would obiest, because he does not want to hear the truth.

ect, because he does not want to hear the truth.

Mr. OLIN closed the debate on the bill, advocating its

passage as a military measure.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, offered the following, in the ature of a substitute ; Sec. 1. That the State of New York shall, within two years

sec. 1. That the State of New York shall, within two years from the passage of this act, so construct, alter, and enlarge her canals us to pass a vessel two hundred feet in length and twenty five feet in width, of six feet six inches draught, and eighteen feet in height, measuring from bottom of keel, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and shall grant to the Government of the United States the right of passage through said canals of vaxels of war, brats, guaboats, transports, troops, supplies, or munitions of war, free of tell or charge, upon its being certified by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time within the two years aforesaid, that and canals are a constructed, altered, and enlarged, and that vessels of the foregoing dimensions have passed, or can pass, through the same, and upon the execution of a grant from the State of New York to the Government of the United States, approved by the President, authorizing, upon the requisition of the Secretary of War or of the Navy, the use of the said canals as hereinbefore provided, the Treasurer of the United States shall execute and deliver to the said State of New York bonds of the United States in sums of one thousand delivar, each bearing six percentum interest, red-emble in not less than twenty years, with semi-yearly interest coupons statched, for the sum of three million five hundred thou and dollars.

Yee. 2 That if the State of Illinois shall, within two years from the pa sage of this act, so construct, alter, and enlarge her canals as to case a vessel two hundred feet in length and eighteen feet in height, measuring from bottop of keel, from the Masis-ippi river to Lake Michigan, and shall grant to the Government of the United States the right of passage through said canals of vessels of war, beats, guaboats, transports, troops, supplies, or munitions of war free of toil or charge, upon its being certified by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time within the two year afor

Adopted by a vate of year 71, nays 57. The bill was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Mesers, Aldrich, Allen of Illinois, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Euffinton, Casey, Clark, Colfax, Roscoa Conkling, Conway, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Samuel C. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Granger, Haight, Hoper, Julian, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Lansing, Loomis, Love-Meldog, Marches, March, Newl. oy, McIndoe, Marston, Noell, Olin, Pike, Potter, Rice of Maine, Rid-dle, Rollins of Miscouri, Sargeant, Segar, Sheffield, Sherman, Bloan, Smith, Spaulding, Van Horn, Van Varkenburch, Van Wyck, Walker, Wall, Walkoe, Walton, Ward, Washburne, Whaley, Windom, and

Wall, Wallace, Walton, Ward, Washburne, Whaley, Windom, and Woodraff—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Babbitt, Brilly, Biddle, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Bla r of Penn, Blake, Caivert, Campbell, Chamberlain, Chements, Frederick A. Conkling, Cevode, Cravens, Crisseld, Crittenden, Cutler, Dunn, Edgerton, Fenton, Thomas A: D: Fessenden, Grider, Haie, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Kelley, Kerrigan, Killinger, Law, Lazear, Leary, McKnight, McPherson, Malfory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Moorbead, Morrill of Vt., Morris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Patton, Pendleton, Porter, Shanks, Shellabarger, Shiel, Steela of New Jersey, Stevens, Stration, Thomas of Massachusatts, Thomas of Massachusatts, Thomas of Maryland, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vallandigham, Wadisworth, Wheeler, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wilson, Worcester, Wright, and Yeaman—71.

The House adjourned.

# STRINGENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

The rebel steamship Tropic, formerly the Huntress, was recently captured by a United States vessel, and all her papers were seized. The following extracts from letters ound on her prove the effectiveness of the blockade;

GEO WIGG, Esq., Nassau.—Dear Sir: The Leopard is still here; not been able to get out—weather too calm, or too many blockaders. She goes with very little coal. Let me call your attention to this. You cannot get any Let me call your attention to this. You cannot get any here, and even wood is difficult at \$20 a \$25 per cord; so sllow sufficient in any vessel you have to do with, to make the run in and out. There is a report on the streets that the Yankees are bombarding Fort Caswell, at the mouth of Cape Fest river, the entrance to Wilmington. If they make a serious demonstration, I fear they will take it. We shall doubtless know more about this by the time the boat leaves. At all events, I think, taking all the chances into consideration, this bar is safer than that or Wilmington until we know the result.

Mr. Webber goes ever in the Leopard. He may try to

Mr. Webber goes over in the Leopard. He may try to make some arrangement with you about getting goods over for him. The Hero is still here, and no telling when, or if for him. The Hero is said Brown truly, ever, she will get out. Yours truly, Thos. P. Power

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 15, 1862. Hon. J. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War,

Hoa. J. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Sir: I beg leave to refer to my communication relative
to the transfer of the "General Clinch" to us She is
chartered at, I believe, \$175 or \$200 per day, and valued
at \$40,000. I would here suggest that, in order to save
the charter money, she be purchased by the Government:
and we will pay for her when she returns with the carge proposed, if not damaged, per valuation, &c., should the Government desire to discontinue the adventure.

Permit me to say that there is very little prospect of

the Government receiving on private enterprise certain class of goods, owing to their weight and price, and dangers of capture. These goods are as follows, and are very much needed by ah ordnance, engineer, and navy departments, and also by private parties under Government contracts, viz. steel, iron, pig iron, copper, zinc, ordnance of all kinds, munitions of war, chemicals and acids in particular, boiler iron, engines, &c. &c.

lar, boiler iron, engines, &c. &c.

The freight per ton in Nassau, payable in advance, in \$500 to a Confederate port. This is equal to \$1,500 here; therefore, it is self-evident that such classes of goods as above cannot be imported on private account; because many other articles pay much better, and take up less room. For instance, we take the article sait, worth \$7.50 per ton in Nassau and will bring \$1,700 here; c. free is worth \$240 per ten in Nassau, and here \$5,500, &c. &c.

By the arrangement we propose the Government will get

Py the arrangement we propose the Government will get seventy-five tons in weight or measurement of this class of goods for a risk of \$40,000, the usual freight being \$37,500 in Nassau, equal to at least \$100,000 here; and at the same time we will receive facilities which will enable us to import in other ships the necessary goods contracted for. We will pay all expenses of the outward and inward trip, except the efficers, which the Hon Secretary of the Navy has promised to detail, i. e. an engineer and some

other men If we can leave Charleston on the 1st of January, we can return about the 15th. Our other ship will be about the same time with "army supplies," &c. &c. I hope that my proposition will meet your approval, and that an order be given accordingly, and that the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for so long a letter. I have the honor to remain, your very ob't servant, J. M. VERNON, Of Vernon & Co., Government Contractors, &c.

Banks expedition and contracts for transportation gener P. S.-I desire to leave for Charleston as soon a